

# APPENDIX #1

By TCC

Chkd. by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Subject VOLUME CALCULATIONSWEHRAN ENG'G  
Engineers & ScientistsJob No. 07524 CDSheet No. 1 of 4

PURPOSE : TO DETERMINE (1) VOLUME OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE (2) LIFE-OF-MINE (3) PHASE VOLUMES

A. DESIRED LEVEL OF ACTIVITY - FROM L. MEHL

1. 20 - 14 CY TRUCKS PER DAY  $\Rightarrow$  280 CY/D

2. 280 CY/D  $\times$  6 DAYS  $\times$  50 WEEKS /YR  $\Rightarrow$  84,000 CY,  
 $\uparrow$  INTRUCK

3. FROM EXCAVATION HANDBOOK, H. K. CHURCH, MCGRAW-HILL  
 1981

SHALE SWELL FACTOR = 1.5

So 84,000 CY INTRUCK = 56,000 CY INPLACE

B. LIFE-OF-MINE

1. FROM SHEET 2, TOTAL CUT = 824,369 CY INPLACE

$$\frac{824,369 \text{ CY}}{56,000 \text{ CY/YR}} = 14.7 \text{ YEARS}$$

So 15 YR LIFE-OF-MINE

C. PHASING :

1. 15 YEARS = 5 - 3 YR (TRIENNIAL) PERMIT PERIODS

2.  $\frac{824,369 \text{ CY INPLACE}}{5 \text{ phase}} = 164,874 \text{ CY INPLACE PER PHASE}$

3. PHASE I MUST RECLAIM EXISTING MINE AREA. SEE SHEET 3

175,777 CY (CUT) - 4,556 CY (FILL) =

171,221 CY NET CUT INPLACE

# VOLUME CALCULATION

## FINAL GRADING

**WE** WEHRAN ENGINEERING  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

[illegible]

# VOLUME CALCULATION

## PHASE I

WC. RECLAM. EXIST. MINE



WEHRAN ENGINEERING  
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PHASE I						
SECTION	RDG. IN <sup>2</sup>	AREA $\frac{FT.^2}{IN.}$	AVERAGES	DISTANCE SPACING	VOLUME	
					CF	CY
690	0	0				
700	14.37	143,700	71,850	10	718,500	26,6
710	11.60	116,000	129,850	10	1,298,500	48,0
720	6.25	62,500	89,250	10	892,500	33,0
730	4.54	45,400	53,950	10	539,500	19,9
740	4.10	41,000	43,200	10	432,000	16,0
750	3.34	33,400	37,200	10	372,000	13,7
760	2.31	23,100	28,250	10	282,500	10,4
770	.95	9,500	16,300	10	163,000	6,0
0	0	0	4,750	10	47,500	1,7
					TOTAL CUT (CY) = 175,	
700	0	0	650	10	6,500	2
710	.13	1300	4400	10	44,000	16
720	.75	7500	5500	10	55,000	20
730	.35	3500	1750	10	17,500	6
740	0	0				
					TOTAL FILL (CY) = 455	

By

Chkd. by

Date

Subject

WEHRAN ENGINEERING  
Engineers & Scientists

Job No.

Sheet No.

157  
01757  
4 of 4

PURPOSE: TO ESTABLISH 5 - 3 YR PHASES MAINTAINING  
PHASE 1 FOR OLD MINE RECLAMATION

CONTOUR	15YR	- PHASE I	REMAINDER	BREAK
0				
690	66,111	0	66,111	
700	127,259	26,611	100,648 ✓	
710	112,352	48,092	64,233 ✓	700
720	91,389	33,056	58,333 ✓	
730	77,222	19,981	57,241 ✓	733
740	73,148	16,000	57,148 ✓	
750	79,185	13,778	56,407 ✓	
760	65,833	10,463	55,370 ✓	755
770	56,574	6,037	50,537 ✓	
780	43,333	1,759	41,574 ✓	
790	27,130	0	27,130 ✓	
800	11,222	0	11,222 ✓	
810	2,611	0	2,611 ✓	

TOTALS 824,369 175,777 648,592

648,592 ÷ 4 REMAINING PHASES ⇒ 162,148 / PH

# APPENDIX #2

By FCG L 15 2-88



WEHRAN ENG ERIAS

Job No. 07534

Chkd. by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Engineers &amp; Scientists

Sheet No. 1 of 12

Subject HAULAGEWAY CULVERT SIZING

METHOD: RATIONAL  $Q = CIA$ 

SOURCES (1) "TIME OF CONCENTRATION OF SMALL DRAINAGE BASINS" p 36  
Kivpich, Civil Engineering, Vol 10, No 6, June 1940

(2) "RAINFALL INTENSITY CHARTS" BINGHAMPTON, NY

(3) HYDRAULIC CHARTS FOR THE SELECTION OF HIGHWAY  
CULVERTS Bureau of Public Roads, Hydraulic Engineer  
Circular No 5, 1965.

(4) DESIGN CHARTS FOR OPEN CHANNEL FLOW Federal  
Highway Administration, Hydraulic Design Series No  
1973

(5) ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS

Assumed C values:

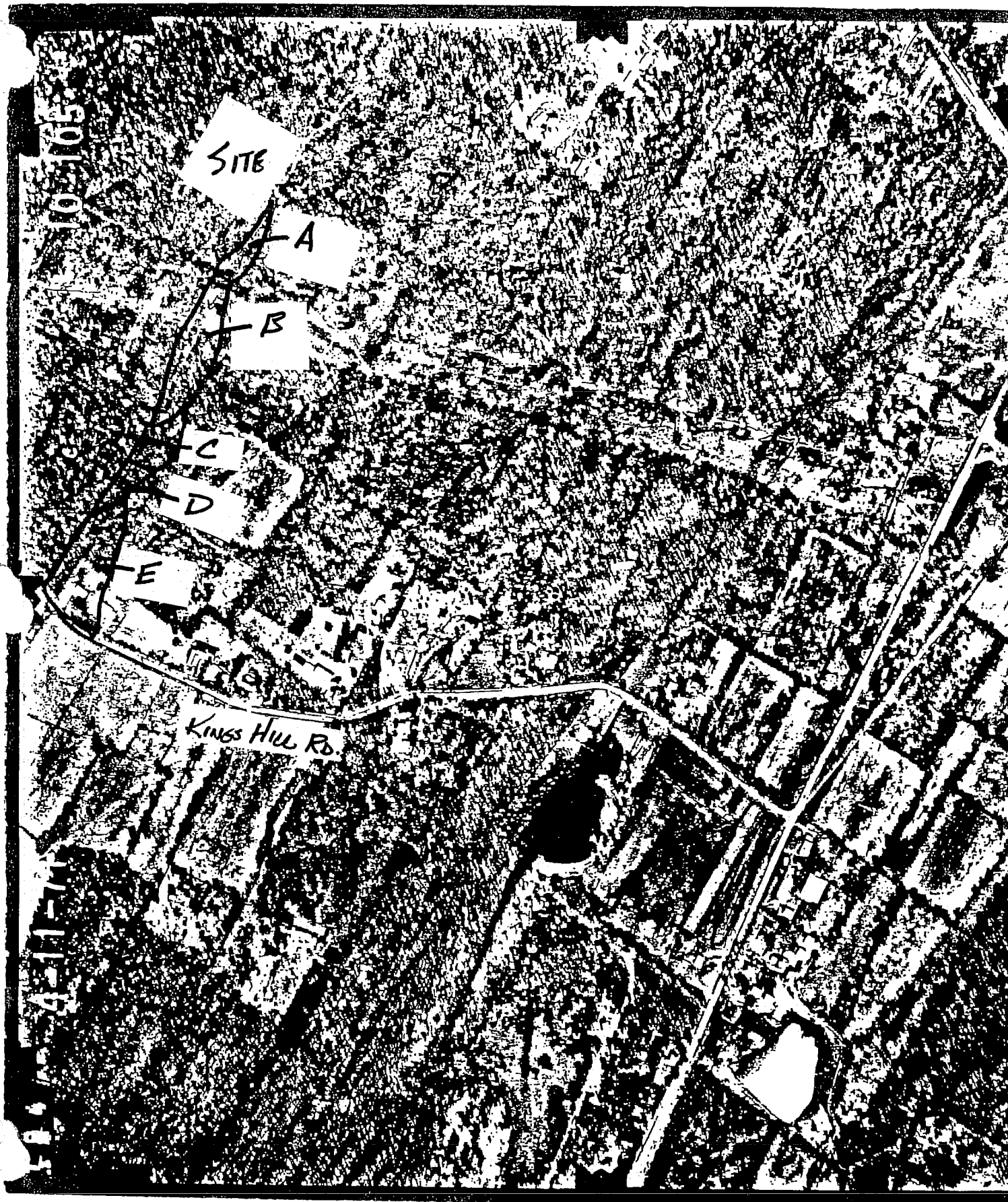
WOODED	0.15
RESIDENTIAL	0.35
BRUSH	0.35
PAVEMENT	0.95

STORM FREQUENCY : 25 YR



2-2

1A1





By 6-2-83 Date 11/9  
 Chkd. by VW Date 4-2-83  
 Subject AREA CALCULATIONS



WEHRAN ENGINEERING  
 Engineers & Scientists

2-3  
 Job No. 07534  
 Sheet No. 2 of 1

$$1 \text{ IN}^2 = 250,000 \text{ SF}$$

AREA	READINGS IN <sup>2</sup>	SF	ACRL
A	.082 .082 > .082	20,500	.47
B	.287 .302 > .287 .272	71,750	1.65
C	.157 .152 > .152 .152	38,000	.8
D	.055 .057 > .056	14,000	.32
E	.362 .355 > .359 .360	89,750	2.0

By ILG Date 2-88  
 Chkd. by WE Date 6-2-88  
 Subject CULVERT



WEHRAN ENGINEERS & SCIENTISTS  
 Engineers & Scientists

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 Job No. 07524  
 Sheet No. 3 of 12

### AREA A

$$A = .47 \text{ Ac dense Brush}$$

$$C = .35$$

$$I: H = 700 - 680 = 20 \quad L = 300' \quad T_c = \frac{1.8}{Z} \times Z = 4 \text{ min}$$

$$I = 7.0$$

$$Q = (.35)(7.0)(.47) = 1.15 \text{ cfs} \checkmark$$

12" CMP. 30' @ 1.0%

AREA A USE 12" MITER  
CMP.

### AREA B

$$A = 1.65$$

$$C = \frac{(.33)(.35) + (.67)(.15)}{1} = 0.22$$

$$I: H = 680 - 635 = 45 \quad L = 550' \quad T_c = 3.6 \times Z = 7.2 \text{ min}$$

$$I = 6.3$$

$$Q = (.22)(6.3)(1.65) = 2.3 \text{ cfs} \checkmark$$

31' - 15" CMP @ 1.0%

AREA B USE 15" MITER  
CMP

### AREA C

$$A = .32$$

$$C = .15$$

$$I: H = 640 - 625 = 35 \quad L = 280 \quad T_c = 1.5 \times Z = 3 \text{ min}$$

$$I = 7.0$$

$$Q = (.15)(.32)(7.0) = .34 \text{ cfs} \checkmark \text{ from Area A use 12" CMP MITER}$$

2-5

4/1

[illegible]

Figure 7

2-6

5/12

[illegible]

Figure 7

## CULTURE SIZING

$$Q = (24)(7.0)(2.38) = 4 \text{ cfs} \checkmark$$

2-8 7/13

PROJECT: 07534

DESIGNER: FLG

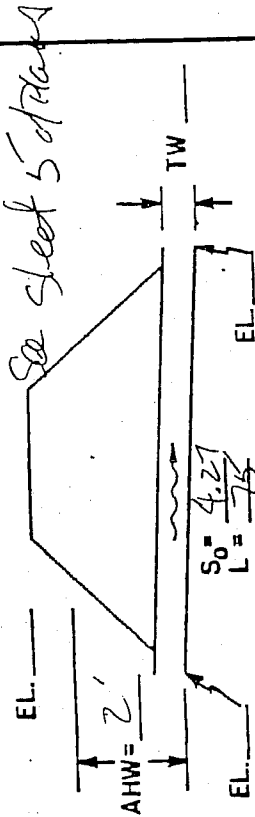
DATE: 6-2-88

## HYDROLOGIC AND CHANNEL INFORMATION

$$\frac{4}{a_1 a_2} =$$
 $O_2$ 
$$=$$
$$= TW_2$$

( Q<sub>1</sub> = DESIGN DISCHARGE, SAY Q<sub>25</sub>  
Q<sub>2</sub> = CHECK DISCHARGE, SAY Q<sub>50</sub> OR Q<sub>100</sub> )

## SKETCH

STATION: 0+30

MEAN STREAM VELOCITY =

MAX. STREAM VELOCITY = -

## HEADWATER COMPUTATION

[illegible]

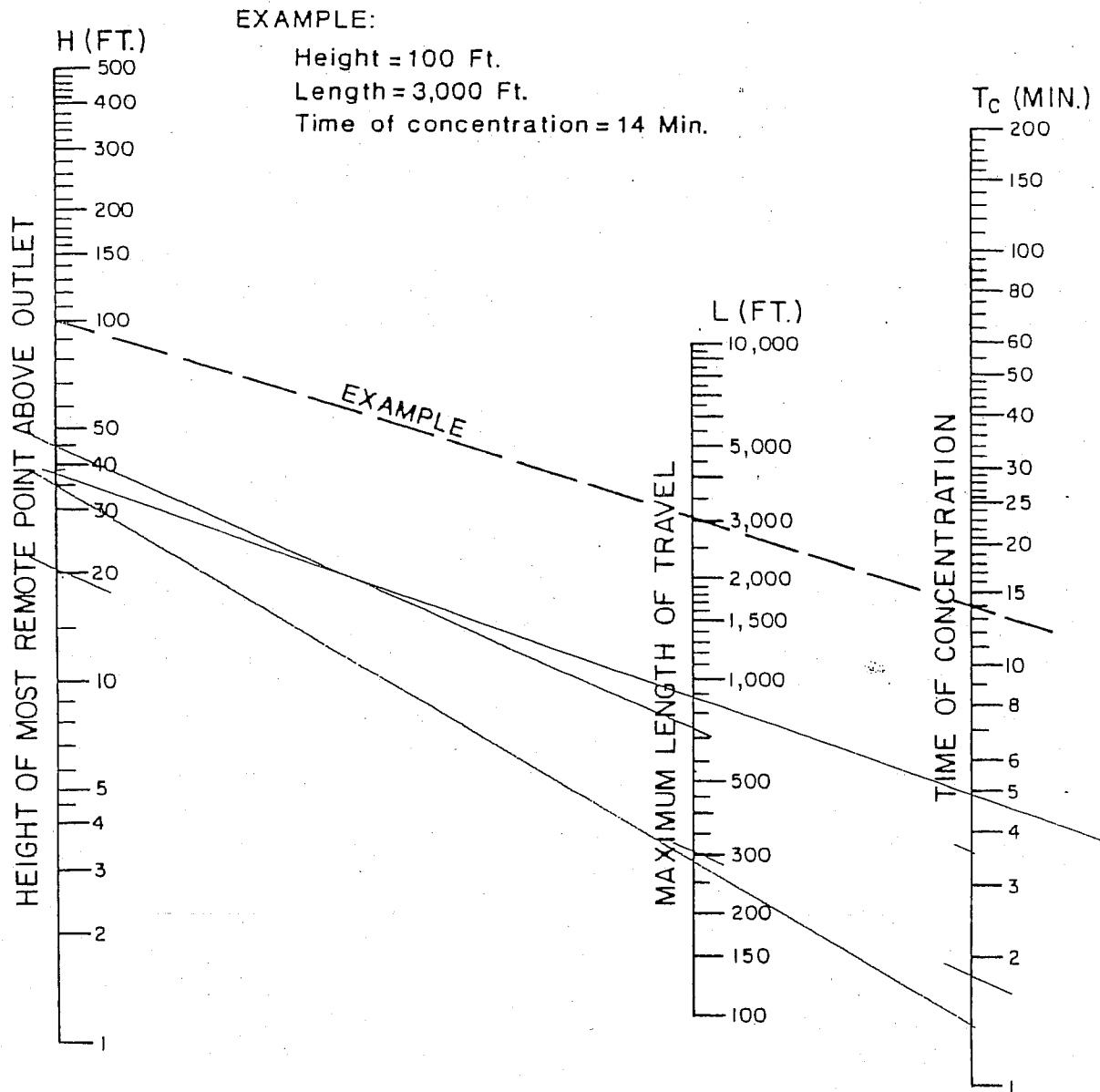
## SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS:

Figure 7

# TIME OF CONCENTRATION OF SMALL DRAINAGE BASINS

2-9

8/13

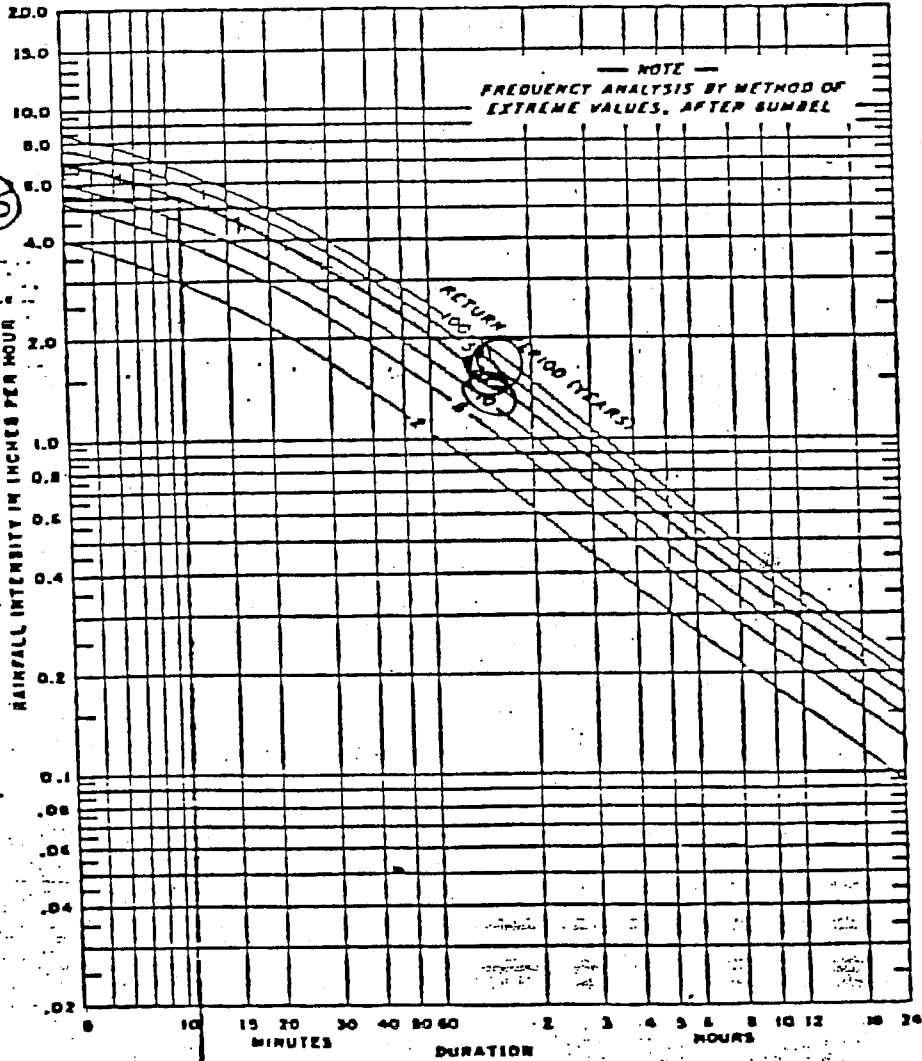
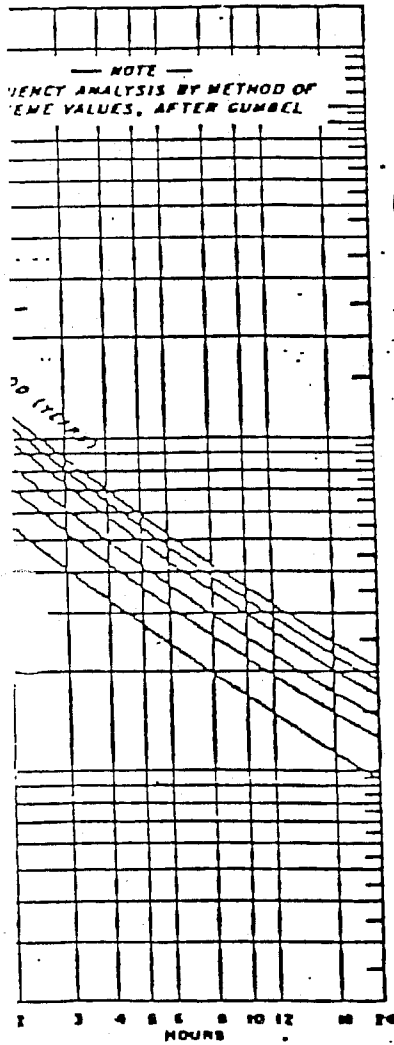
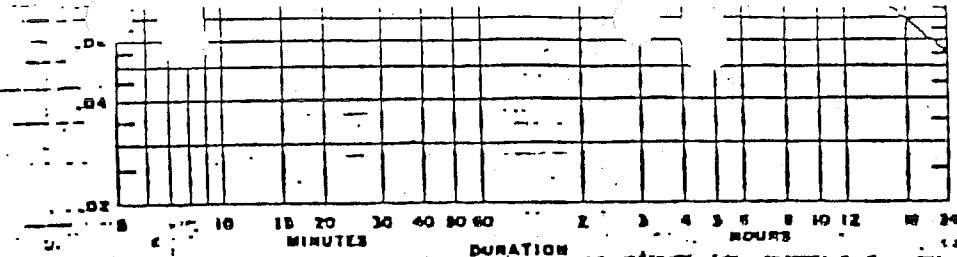
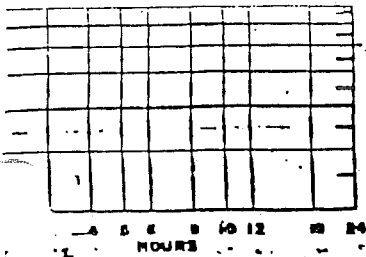


- Note: 1) Use nomograph  $T_c$  for natural basins with well defined channels, for overland flow on bare earth, and for mowed grass roadside channels.
- 2) For overland flow, grassed surfaces, multiply  $T_c$  by 2.
- 3) for overland flow, concrete or asphalt surfaces, multiply  $T_c$  by 0.4.
- 4) For concrete channels, multiply  $T_c$  by 0.2.

Reference: Based on study by P.Z.Kirpich, Civil Engineering,  
 Vol. 10, No. 6. June 1940. p. 362.



2-10



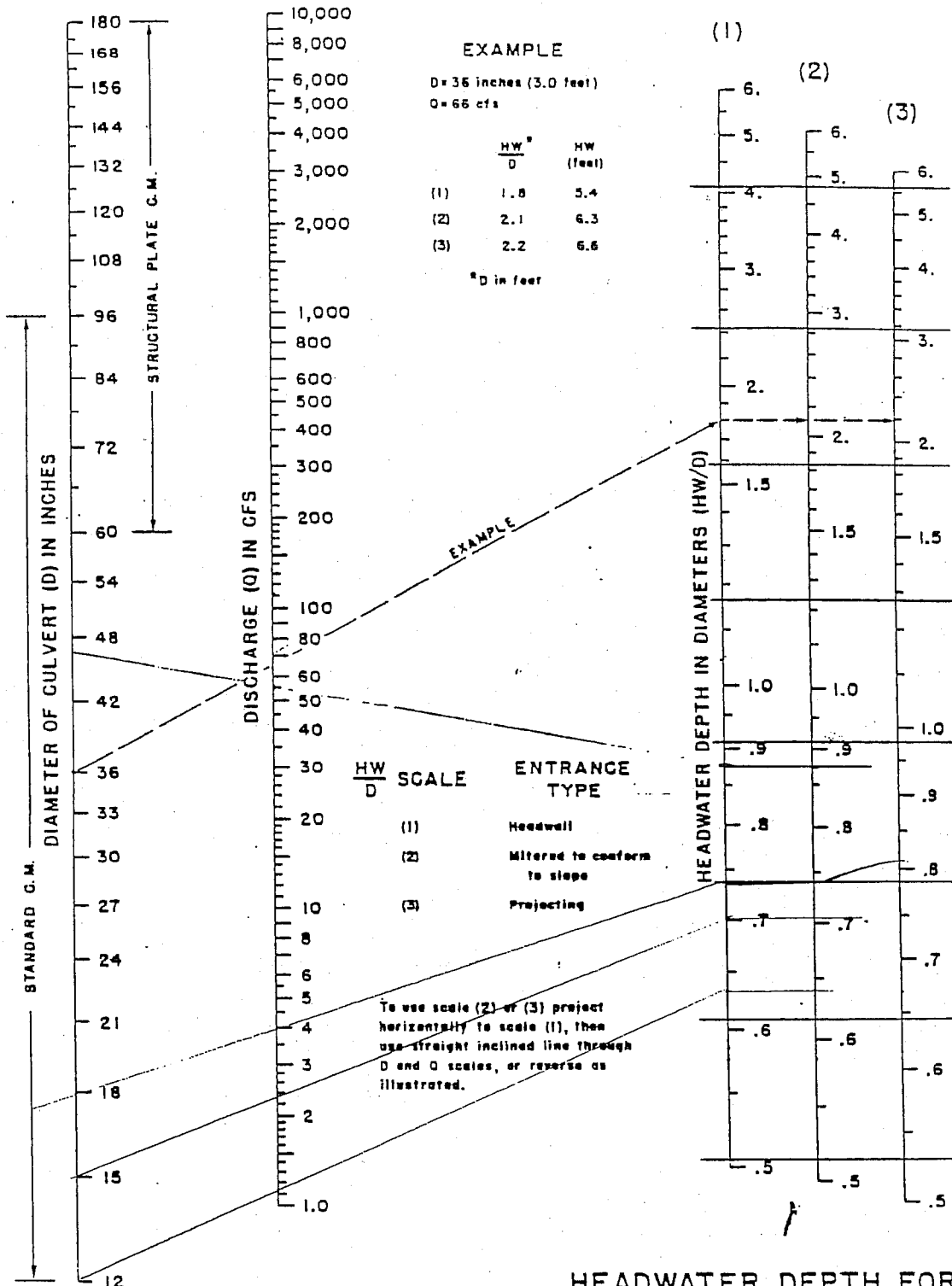
255  
125  
125  
510  
315  
315

30

~ 11.3

25YR STORM

CHART 5 2-11 10/1

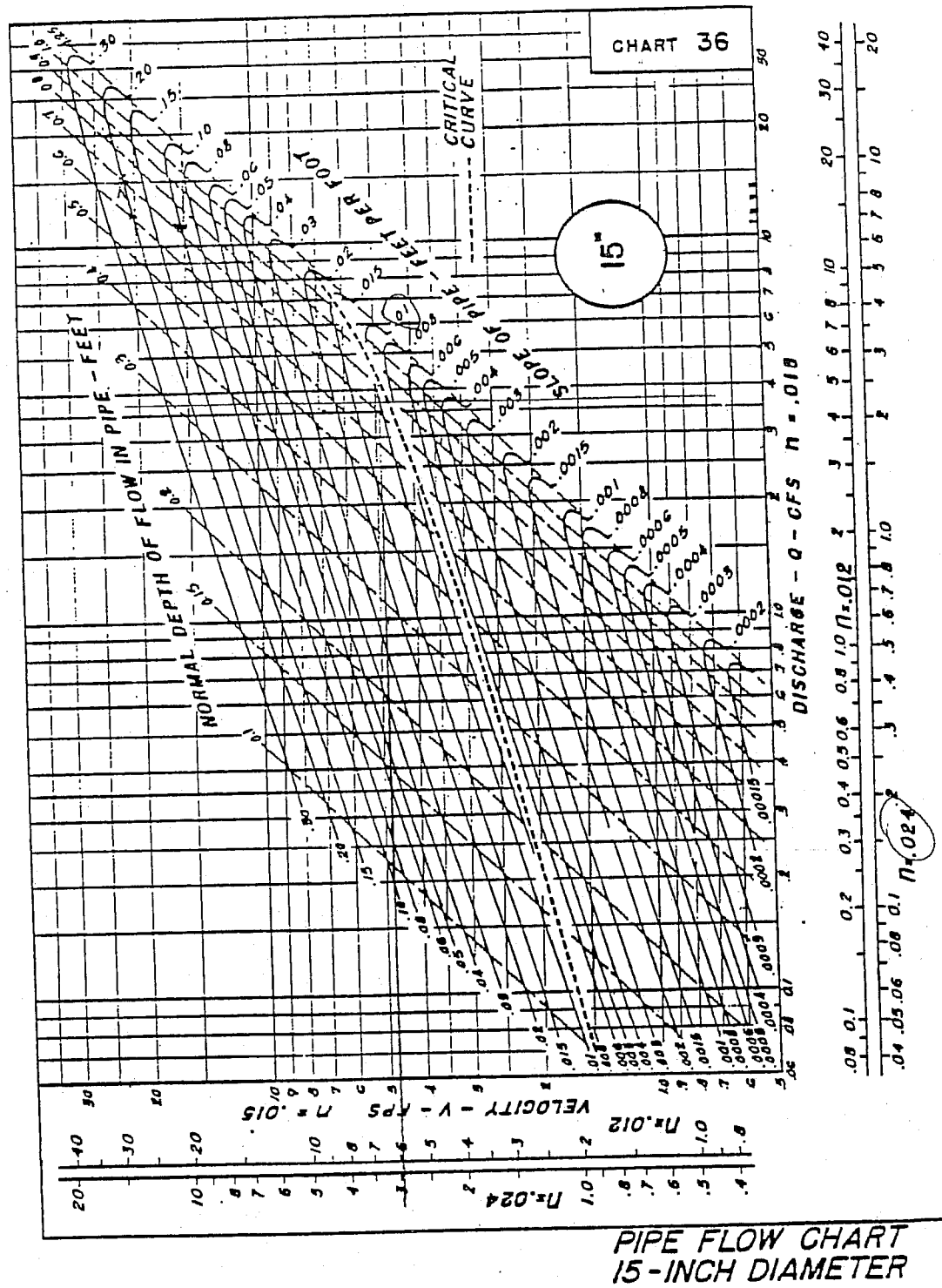


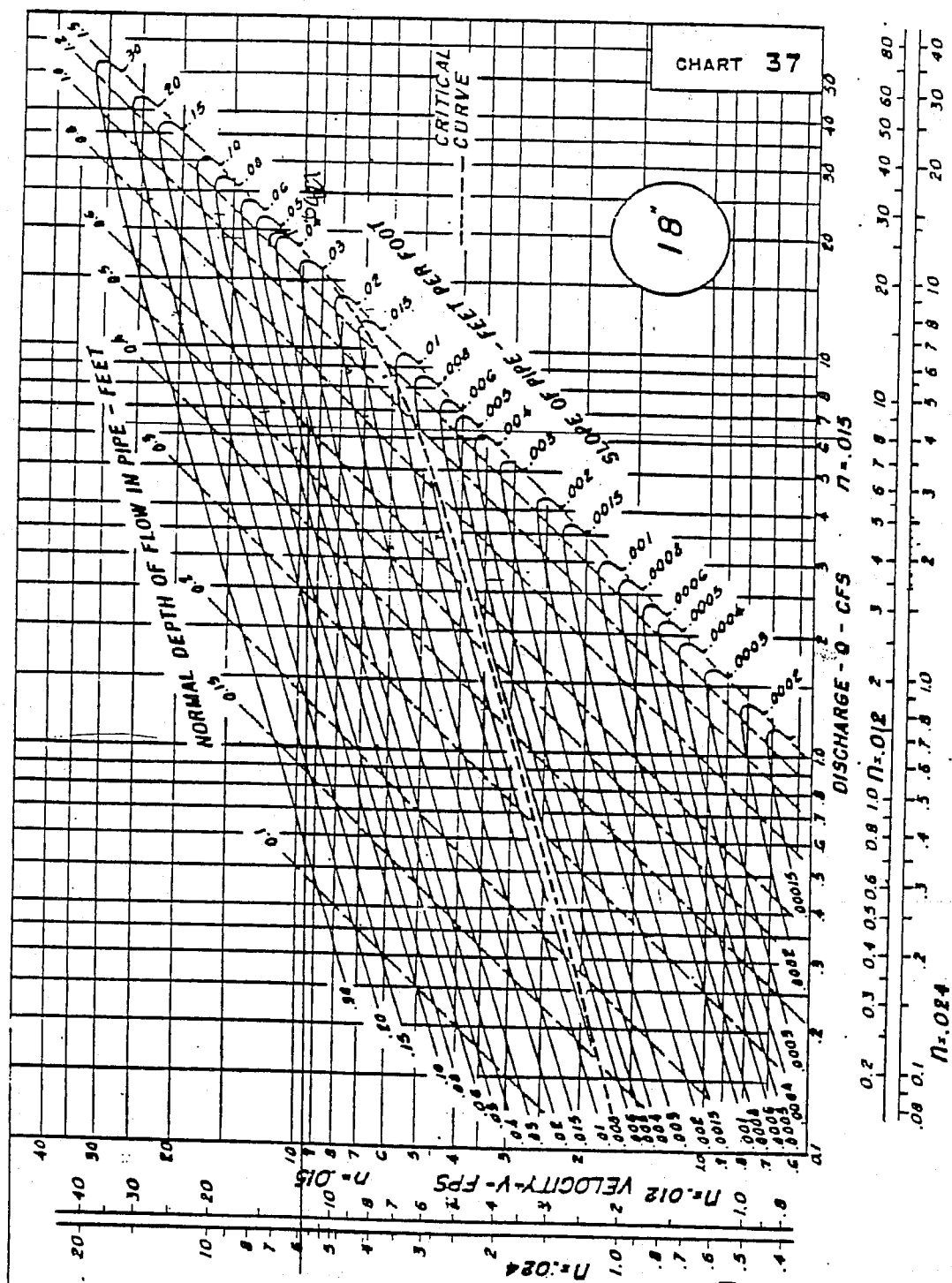
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS JAN. 1963



2-13

12/13





## PIPE FLOW CHART 18-INCH DIAMETER



# APPENDIX #3

Drainage Report  
For  
Mehlon Trucking, Inc.  
Kings Hill Road Shale Mine  
Town of Montgomery, Orange County, New York

Prepared By:  
Darren C. Doce, PE  
13 New Road, Newburgh, NY 12550  
Date: March 12, 2003



## **Introduction**

The project consists of a 17.3-acre shale mine located on a 159.9-acre parcel on the north side of Kings Hill Road in the Town of Montgomery, Orange County, New York. The project site contains woodlands, brushland and an existing shale mine. Approximately 60% of the site is vegetated with deciduous forest, brush and shrubs. The remaining 40 % is devoid of vegetation. Soils at the project site consist of Bath-Nassau shaly silt loam and Rock outcrop-Nassau complex shaly silt loam.

The site will be developed as a shale mine in five phases. This will limit the amount of disturbed area at any one time. As mining progresses through the phases, the previous phase will be reclaimed. During the Phase II, approximately 11 acres of previously vegetated land will be exposed shale. This was determined to be the greatest area exposed at any one time.

The purpose of this report is to analyze the effects development would have on storm water runoff flow rates. A detention basin will be designed to collect and manage storm water runoff from this project during the mining activity. After mining is complete the area will be reclaimed and the detention basin eliminated. Erosion and sediment control measure will be designed to lessen impacts on the site due to the mining activity.

## **Existing Conditions**

At present the parcel is 60% vegetated and 40% exposed shale and soil. The project site is located on the easterly property line of the overall parcel along the crest of a ridge. Runoff to the east of the site flows in an easterly direction away from the project area. Runoff from the project area flows overland in a westerly direction through the remainder of the parcel and is eventually discharged onto adjacent lands to the west. A small portion (0.75 acres) of the overall parcel north of the project drains toward the 17.3-acre mine site. Runoff from this area will be diverted away from the mine. Runoff from the remainder of the 159.9 acre parcel flows in a westerly direction and will not enter the project area.

## **Proposed Conditions**

After development, the site will be reclaimed and revegetated. The parcel will be graded to its approximate existing slopes so that runoff continues to flow overland in a westerly direction. Runoff flow rates and drainage patterns will not be significantly altered. During the mining activity, at any one time, approximately 11 acres of previously vegetated land will be exposed. Runoff flow rates will be increased as a result of this area being exposed. There is an existing detention basin located in the southerly section of the mine site. This basin will be slightly modified to detain the increase in runoff flow rates due to development and release them at pre-development flow rates. During reclamation of the entire site this area will also be reclaimed. The detention basin was designed to accommodate runoff associated with the 10-year storm events. The

outlet from the basin will be a 21-inch HDPE culvert. There will be a level spreader constructed at the outlet of the culvert to return the concentrated flows to sheet flows.

### **Runoff Flow Rates**

The pre- and post- development runoff flow rates from the site before reclamation were calculated and are shown below. The pre-development runoff flow rate was calculated assuming the catchment area was woodland. Phase II was determined to be the phase which resulted in the greatest increase in runoff flow rate. The post-development flow rate is the rate from Phase II routed through the detention basin.

Storm Event	Pre-development Runoff Flow Rate	Post-development Runoff Flow Rate ("Worst Case Phase II")
10yr.	20.1 cfs	18.7 cfs

### **Erosion and Sediment Control**

Prior to developing the mine, diversion swales will be placed upstream of the phase actively being mined. These swales will divert storm water away from the disturbed areas to level spreaders. The level spreaders will convert the concentrated runoff from the swales to sheet flow and release the runoff over a stable area. The diversion swales for each phase will remain in place until final reclamation to lessen overland flow distances and direct runoff to sediment trapping devices. A stone sediment trap will precede each level spreader to remove any sediment in the runoff.

Prior to site disturbance, silt fences will be placed downslope of disturbed areas. The silt fences will reduce runoff velocity and remove sediment from the runoff before it exits the project site. Silt fences will be placed at the toe of slopes of reclaimed areas prior to final grading and seeding. Silt fences will also be placed around the perimeter of all stockpiles.

The erosion and sediment control measure will remain in place until the areas are stabilized and vegetation is established. All measures will be inspected following each runoff producing rainfall and at least once a week. Any repairs will be made immediately.

### **Conclusion**

As a result of the procedures outlined above, storm water runoff and erosion will be managed during the site's development. Therefore, there will be no adverse downstream impacts on properties or structures due to the development and reclamation of the mine site.

Calculations to size detention basin:

Design Storm: 10 year

Soils: Bath-Nassau shaly silt loams (BnB) and Rock outcrop-Nassau complex (RSD)

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Land Cover Description: Pre-development - woods

Post-development – shale and reclaimed seeded areas

Phase	Area (acres)	Area Contributing Runoff to Detention Basin (acres)	Exposed Shale Area During Phase (acres)
I	9.5	9.5	9.5
II	2.3	12.3	10.7
III	1.8	12.3	10.7
IV	1.8	10.9	9.8
V	9.8	8.6	8.6
Total Site	17.3	NA	NA

Pre-development runoff flow rate: 20.05 cfs

Post development runoff flow rate: 50.73 cfs

(Phase II worst case scenario)

Post-development runoff flow: 18.69 cfs

(routed through detention basin)

[illegible]

SUBCATCHMENT -

MEHLON PHASE II POST-DEV WITHOUT DETENTION BASE

USED AS WORST CASE  
SCENARIO

SCS TR-20 METHOD  
TYPE III 24-HOUR  
RAINFALL= 5.5 IN  
SPAN= 10-20 HRS, dt=.1 HRS

Method	Comment	Tc (min)
TR-55 SHEET FLOW	ab	.5
Smooth surfaces n=.011 L=125'	P2=3.5 in s=.25 '/'	
SHALLOW CONCENTRATED/UPLAND FLOW	BC	5.1
Paved Kv=20.3282 L=1400' s=.05 '/' V=4.55 fps		
Total Length= 1525 ft		Total Tc= 5.6

SUBCATCHMENT 2 RUNOFF PEAK= 50.73 CFS @ 12.03 HOURS

[illegible]

SUBCATCHMENT

WITHOUT DET. BASIN

ACRES	CN	
10.70	88	SHALE/DIRT
1.60	74	RECLAIMED SEEDED
12.30	86	

SCS TR-20 METHOD  
TYPE III 24-HOUR  
RAINFALL= 5.5 IN  
SPAN= 10-20 HRS, dt=.1 HRS

Method	Comment	Tc (min)
TR-55 SHEET FLOW	AB	.4
Smooth surfaces    n=.011    L=100'	P2=3.5 in    s=.3 '/'	
SHALLOW CONCENTRATED/UPLAND FLOW	BC	7.1
Paved    Kv=20.3282    L=1500'    s=.03 '/'    V=3.52 fps		

Total Length= 1600 ft      Total Tc= 7.5

[illegible]

PHASE II

POST-DEV. ROUTED THROUGH  
BASIN

## DETENTION



```

STOR-IND METHOD
PEAK STORAGE =      51292 CF
PEAK ELEVATION=    699.5 FT
FLOOD ELEVATION=    700.0 FT
START ELEVATION=    696.0 FT
SPAN= 10-20 HRS, dt=.1 HRS
Tdet= 51.4 MIN (3.46 AF)

```

### POND 1 TOTAL DISCHARGE (CFS) vs ELEVATION

[illegible]

POND 1 INFLOW PEAK= 50.73 CFS @ 12.03 HOURS

[illegible]



## Data for MEHLON TRUCKING DETENTION

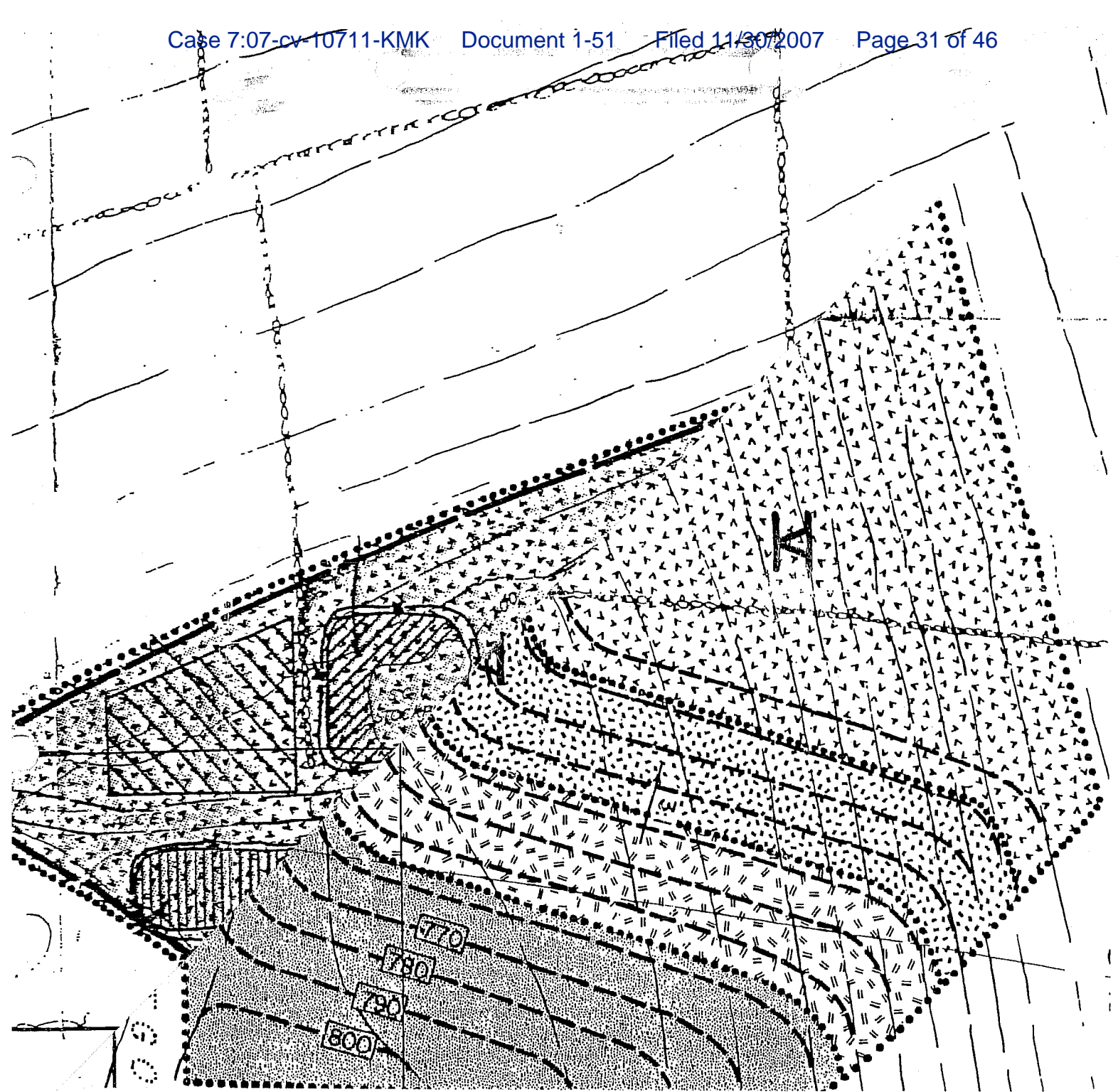
TYPE III 24-HOUR RAINFALL= 5.5 IN

Prepared by DOCE ASSOCIATES

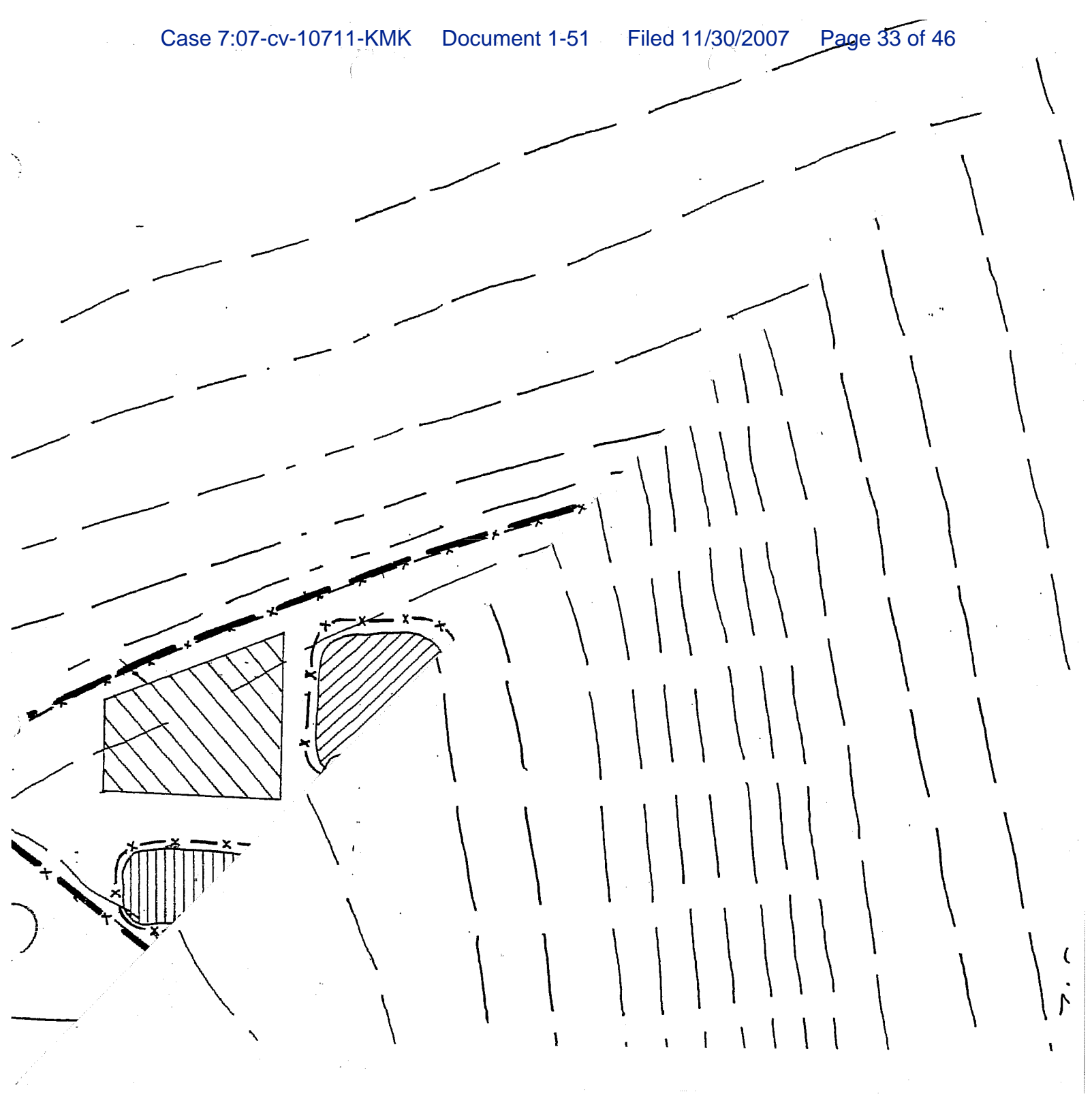
## HydroCAD

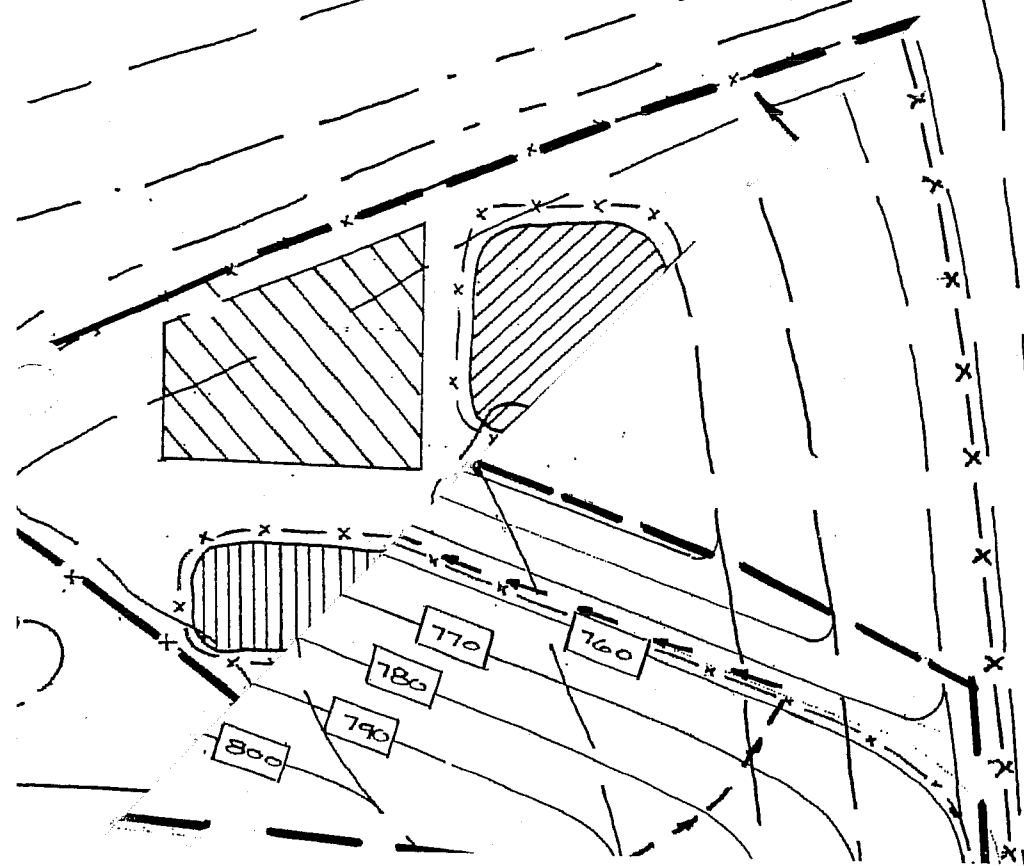
POND 1 TOTAL OUTFLOW PEAK= 18.69 CFS @ 12.33 HOURS

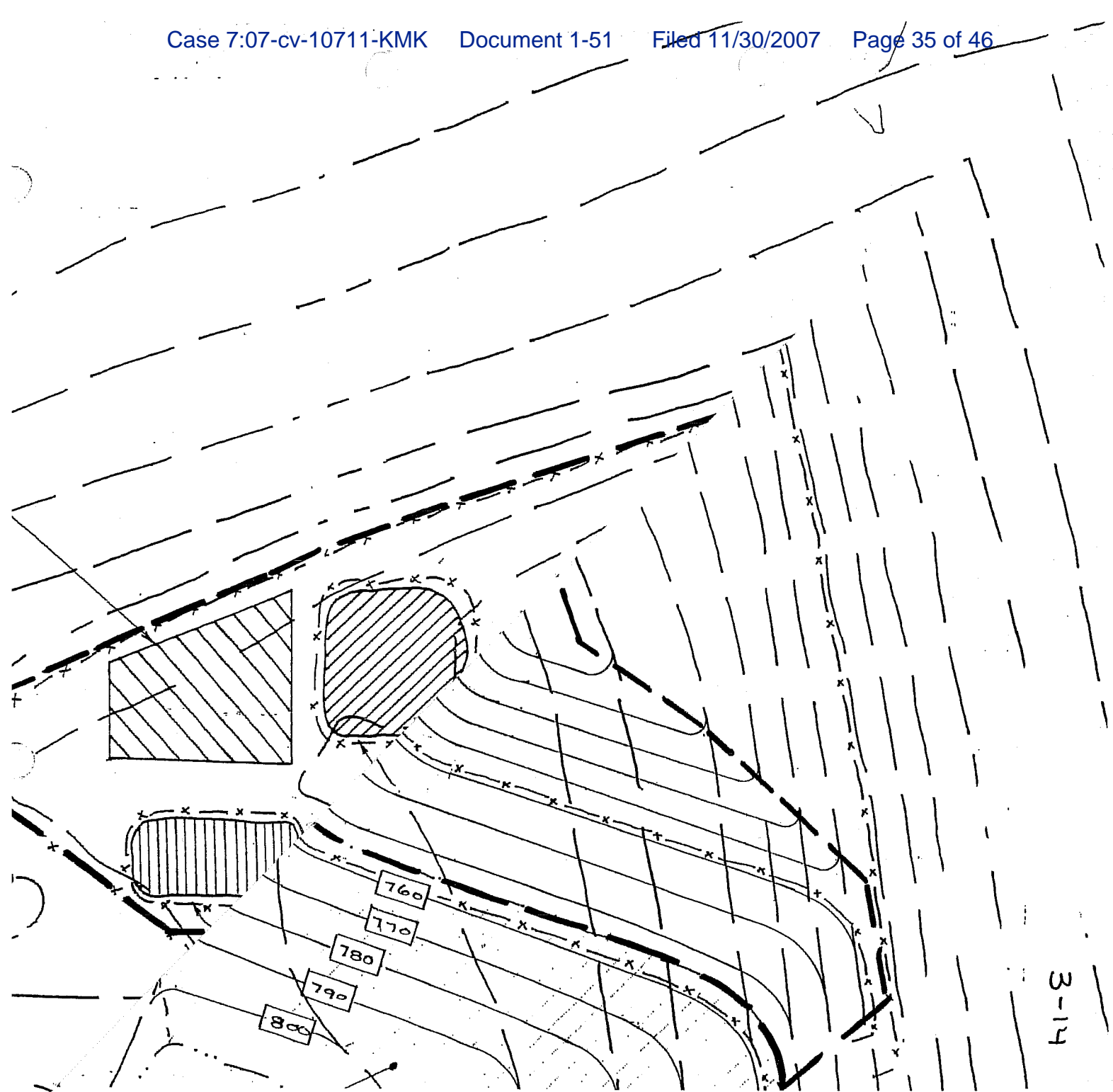
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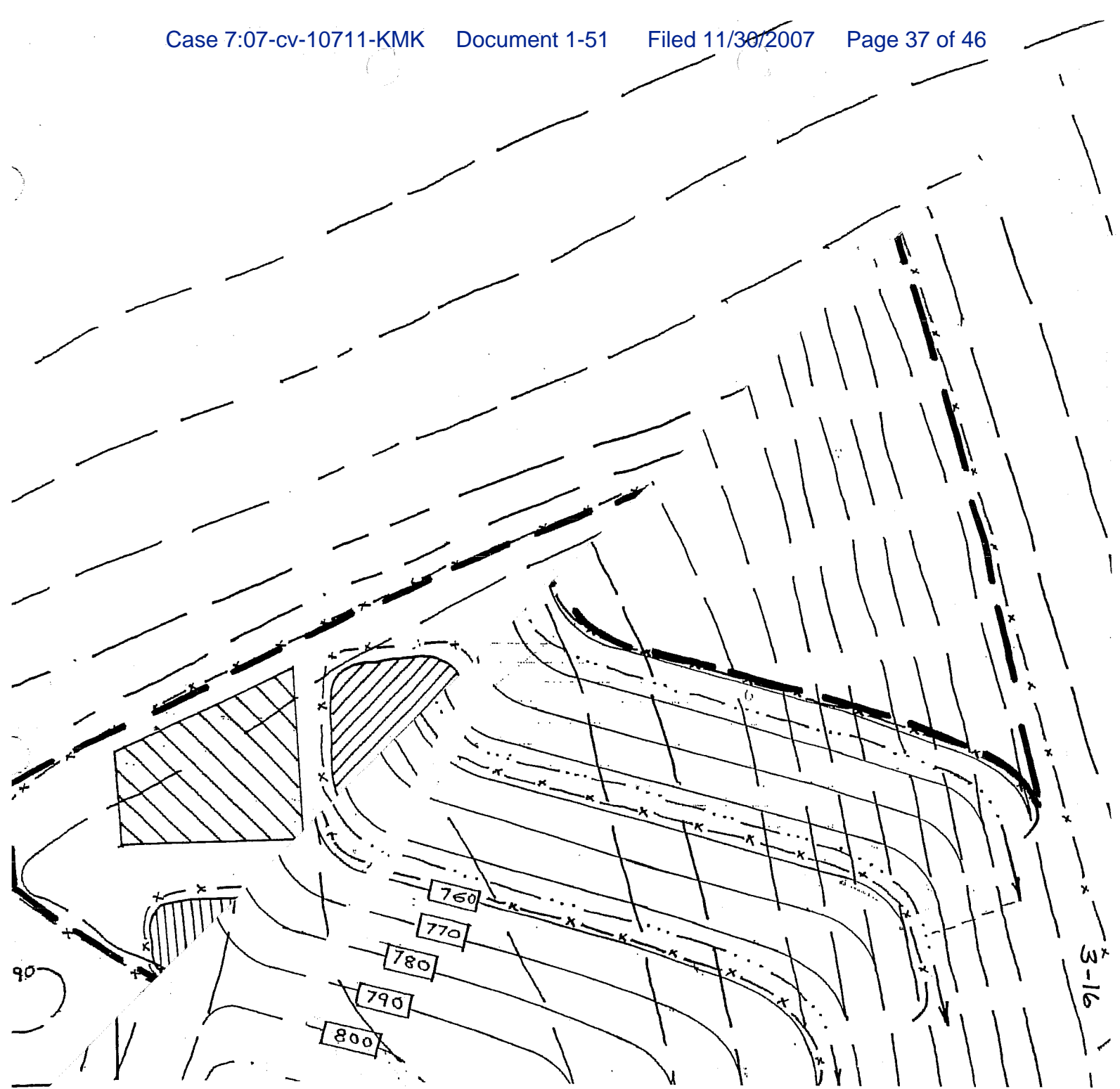

$$\frac{\omega}{\bar{\omega}}$$



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Data for MEHLON TRUCKING  
 TYPE III 24-HOUR RAINFALL= 5.5 IN  
 Prepared by DOCE ASSOCIATES  
HydroCAD

Calculations to size diversion swales:

Soils: Bath-Nassau shaly silt loams (BnB) and Rock outcrop-Nassau complex (RSD)  
 Hydrologic Soil Group: C  
 Land Cover Description: woods and grass  
 Design Storm: 10 year

Area = area contributing runoff to diversion swale

RUNOFF BY SCS TR-20 METHOD: TYPE III 24-HOUR RAINFALL= 5.5 IN, SCS U.H.

PHASE	AREA (ACRE)	Tc (MIN)	--GROUND COVERS (%CN)--				WGT'D CN	C	PEAK (CFS)	Tpeak (HRS)	VOL (AF)
I	.65	15.2	100%	73	-	-	73	-	1.48	12.18	.13
II	.75	17.9	100%	73	-	-	73	-	1.63	12.21	.15
III	2.30	7.0	100%	74	-	-	74	-	6.37	12.07	.49
IV	2.20	4.1	100%	74	-	-	74	-	6.98	12.01	.47
V	2.70	4.1	100%	74	-	-	74	-	8.57	12.01	.57

## HydroCAD

## PHASE I

SCS, TR-20 METHOD  
TYPE III 24-HOUR  
RAINFALL= 5.5 IN  
SPAN= 10-20 HRS, dt=.1 HRS

SUBCATCHMENT 1 RUNOFF PEAK= 1.48 CFS @ 12.18 HOURS

[illegible]

[illegible]

## HydroCAD

### PHASE III

SCS TR-20 METHOD  
TYPE III 24-HOUR  
RAINFALL= 5.5 IN  
SPAN= 10-20 HRS, dt=.1 HRS.

SUBCATCHMENT 3 RUNOFF PEAK= 6.37 CFS @ 12.07 HOURS

[illegible]

[illegible]

## PHASE V

PEAK= 8.57 CFS @ 12.01 HRS, VOLUME= .57 AF

ACRES	CN	
2.70	74	grass

SCS. TR-20 METHOD  
TYPE III 24-HOUR  
RAINFALL= 5.5 IN  
SPAN= 10-20 HRS, dt=.1 HRS

Method	Comment	Tc (min)
TR-55 SHEET FLOW	AB	4.1
Grass: Dense    n=.24    L=90'    P2=3.5 in    s=.33 '/'		

SUBCATCHMENT 5 RUNOFF PEAK= 8.57 CFS @ 12.01 HOURS

[illegible]

# APPENDIX #4



By W. L. J.  
 Chkd. by W. L. J.  
 Subject BLASTING

**WEHMAN ENGINEERING**  
 Engineers & Scientists

Job No. 1034C  
 Sheet No. 1 of 4-1

A. BLASTING HAS BEEN OCCURRING ALTERNATE SATUR  
 BLASTING LOCATED  $\approx 700'$  FROM EXISTING BLDGS.

B. DISTANCE TO EXISTING BUILDINGS / STRUCTURES TO  
 PROPOSED BLASTING  
 KINGS RD  $\approx 400'$   
 POWER LINES  $\approx 700'$

C. PEAK PARTICLE VELOCITY LIMITS (MAX) FOR GROUND  
 VIBRATION WHEN DISTANCE FROM BLASTING SITE  
 $= 301 - 5000' \Rightarrow 1.00 \text{ inch/sec}$

D. SCALE DISTANCE EQUATION WHEN DISTANCE  
 FROM BLASTING SITE  $= 301 - 5000'$

$$W = \left( \frac{D}{55} \right)^2$$

$W =$  max weight of  
 explosives + g.c. can  
 detonated w/ 8m

$D =$  distance to site

$$W = \left( \frac{400}{55} \right)^2 = 53 \#$$

Oversized documents  
in original court file